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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(August 22 - September 21, 1980)

October 1980

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analysts: Gerald Cady
John Stepanchuk

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Sahara Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

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Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(22 August - 21 September 1980)

Africa General

Special UN Session on Economic Issues

(Excerpt) Inequality and discrimination in trade, financial, and monetary relations between the imperialist powers and the developing countries is the basic theme of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on economic issues. Representatives of more than 150 nations are taking part in the forum.

The speech given at the session by the American Secretary of State, E. Muskie, is evidence of the efforts being made by the imperialist powers to limit or veto the demands for change. Muskie enumerated measures which, in his opinion, are necessary in order to overcome the crisis, but not one of them touches on the basis of the unjust system. The American representative, acknowledging the critical state of the economies of the capitalist countries, made an attempt to place the blame for difficulties on the oil producing states. In his speech, Muskie clearly revealed a desire to set off one group of developing countries against the other. It follows from his pronouncements that the main concern of Washington is to guarantee a reliable flow of oil to the West, and to increase aid to developing countries mainly through the export receipts of oil producing nations.

Noteworthy is the fact that there was no word in the speech of the US Secretary of State on the necessity for effective measures concerning disarmament, which is viewed by the majority of countries in the Third World as the most important condition for real progress in economic development. (27 Aug 80, p. 5)

[All during this period, Pravda carried numerous articles and editorials focusing on the West's "exploitation" of the underdeveloped nations that the Soviet Union saw as the principal topic of this series of UN meetings.]

Soviet Policy Toward Developing Countries

(Text) The work of the 11th Special Session of the UN General Assembly is continuing at the UN building on the East River. Under discussion are the issues of reconstructing international economic relations and creating a new economic order on this basis.

In their speeches, the representatives of developing countries severely criticized the policy of economic diktat and discrimination practiced by the industrially developed countries of the West and the multinational corporations in their relations with the newly independent countries.

With understanding and deep sympathy, the Soviet Union has responded to the efforts of developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to break out of the fetters of colonialism and neocolonialism; to overcome economic backwardness, poverty, hunger, and disease; and to spread the process of liquidating colonialism in the economic sphere. This was stated in a declaration by the First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, V. F. Mal'tsev.

The head of the Soviet delegation noted particularly that actual progress in guaranteeing global peace and security, and the preservation of detente as the leading tendency in international development is a necessary prerequisite for success in searching for acceptable solutions to urgent global problems, including the speedy development of newly independent states. (28 Aug 1980, p. 1)

Educational Problems

(Text) A seminar on the problems of developing education in Africa opened in the capital of Senegal. Noted African teachers, scientists, and cultural experts will study the various aspects of promoting educational systems on the continent. (11 Sep 80, p. 1)

Africa (Regional)

Chinese Support for Militarization of Indian Ocean

(Excerpt) The creation of a system of US military bases in the Indian Ocean is causing increased alarm among the states along the littoral. Many of them, as witnessed during the Second Regional Conference of Asian and Pacific heads of state, are members of the United Nations and support the transformation of the region into a zone of peace. Only one state openly supports the deployment of Pentagon forces here - Beijing. The Chinese delegation attempted to obstruct the work of the Session on the Special UN Committee on the Question of the Indian Ocean and prevent the participants from condemning Washington. (19 Sep 80, p. 5)

Organization of African Unity

Committee of "Wise Men"

(Summary) The Committee of "Wise Men," a special organ within the Organization of African Unity formed to bring about a negotiated settlement to the conflict in the Western Sahara, has begun work in the capital of Sierra Leone. (17 Sep 80, p. 5)

US Interest in Africa

Base Accord with Somalia

(Summary) An agreement has been reached between the United States and Somalia after many months for the use of military facilities. In securing these

bases the American military has taken one more step along the path of militarizing the Indian Ocean basin and creating a giant network of strong points from western Australia to East Africa.

The agreement with Somalia could result in dangerous consequences for peace in East Africa, and particularly in the Horn of Africa. The Mogadishu government has taken this step after being tempted by American promises to deliver large consignments of military hardware in order to rearm the army of Somali nationalists to realize their expansionist designs. (26 Aug 80, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #170, 29 Aug 80, p. J2)

Angola

South African Aggression in Angola

(Text) A text published today by the Angolan Ministry of Defense announces the latest expansion of aggression by the racist regime of Pretoria against the People's Republic of Angola (PRA).

The document reports that the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is constantly committing aggressive acts against the peaceful population of southern Angola. Acting from the illegally occupied territory of Namibia, the troops of racist RSA have been committing a series of barbaric attacks on the PRA for the last 3 weeks.

The Angolan Defense Ministry emphasizes that in addition to these aggressive acts against their country, the air arm of the racist RSA continues to make reconnaissance flights over PRA territory. Along with systematic flights over the southern borders, an increased number of South African reconnaissance flights have been registered deep inside of Angolan territory, extending to the cities of Porto Alexandre, Mocamedes, Virei, Lubango, Quiongo, Matala. All of this is evidence that the leaders in Pretoria are preparing new criminal acts against Angola. (24 Aug 80, p. 5)

Dos Santos Interview

(Text) The government of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) is in full control of all the country's territory, according to a statement by the First Secretary of the MPLA-Workers Party and PRA President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in an interview with the journal Cadernos do Terceiro Mundo.

The PRA, the President continued, criticizes apartheid and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa. The people of Namibia are waging a just struggle in the defense of their lawful interests, and rights of independence, freedom, and sovereignty. (29 Aug 80, p. 4)

Rural Conditions

(Summary) A Pravda correspondent visiting an agricultural cooperative was told that last year's sowing goal was not reached because the tractors at their disposal could not be repaired due to the lack of a repair facility and because of a shortage of tractor drivers. There were other problems in their attempts to revive plantations abandoned by the colonists such as, a lack of seeds, fertilizers, economic experience, and qualified specialists. The correspondent was assured by the local political commissar that organizational measures were being taken to rectify the problems in the agricultural sector. (31 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #176, 9 Sep 80, p. J2)

Socialist Competition

(Text) Nearly 120,000 workers in the People's Republic of Angola took part in the third stage of the Socialist competition run in part by elected members of organs of people's power and members of the special Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party. (3 Sep 80, p. 1)

MPLA-Workers Party Plenum Resolution

(Excerpt) According to the resolution of the Plenum of the MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee, the birthday of the glorious son of the Angolan people, former President of Angola Agostinho Neto, on 17 September, will be commemorated from now on as the Day of the National Hero and Founder of the Government. On this occasion, the Plenum came out with a statement saying that the Angolan people are full of resolve to implement the historical precepts of Agostinho Neto; to fight for ideological unity and purity in the ranks of the party; and to support the principles of Marxist-Leninism. The MPLA-Workers Party Politburo called on the party to devote more attention to the revolutionary education of its cadres and all workers in the spirit of the ideas of Marxist-Leninism--the only reliable basis for the revolutionary practice. Without this, there is no successful solution to the tasks of the Angolan revolution. (18 Sep 80, p. 4)

Benin

Party Delegation to Moscow

(Summary) A delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party headed by P. Osho, member of the party's Central Committee and Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin, was in the Soviet Union 12-24 August at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (26 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #170, 29 Aug 80, p. J3)

Cape Verde Islands

Draft Constitution

(Text) Consultations are proceeding on the draft constitution in the National Assembly of Cape Verde. The present constitution, that nation's first, was adopted at independence in 1975. The constitution under consideration will provide for a sovereign, democratic government that will follow an anticolonial and anti-imperialistic course. (8 Sep 80, p. 1)

Chad

Hostilities Continue

(Summary) After negotiation efforts failed, fighting between the forces of the major contenders for power in Chad continues, as it has for months. Goukouni Oueddei, Chad's President and leader of the national armed forces, and former Minister of Defense Hissain Habre, who leads the armed forces of the north, have changed tactics with positions changing hands after military actions characterized by artillery barrages. And each side has openly accused the other of receiving secret aid from France. (6 Sep 80, p. 5)

Hostilities in Chad

(Excerpt) According to eyewitnesses, all semblance of normal life in the capital of Chad, N'Djamena, has come to a halt because of bloody clashes between opposing military-political groupings which have been taking place for the last 6 months. (19 Sep 80, p. 5)

Djibouti

Relations with Ethiopia and the USSR

[Under the headline "Open to Wind and Sun" the correspondent A. Serbin wrote a very long article on Djibouti. After describing climate and natural features of the country, he goes on to outline its main economic activities and potential. He then discusses its foreign policy.]

(Summary) Djibouti-Ethiopian ties have recently undergone new development as the two nations have confirmed their desire to strengthen their relations and expressed identical views on questions of maintaining stability, peace, and security in the Horn of Africa. Especially noted were the need for strict respect for the principle of inviolability of state borders and noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

Djibouti's relations with the USSR have expanded recently. Soviet ships, scientists, and cultural exhibits visit Djibouti, and agreements on maritime shipping, trade, and air communications have nearly been concluded. (25 Aug 80, p. 6 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #170, 29 Aug 80, pp. J2/3)

Haile Selassie's Swiss Bank Account

(Text) The disclosure of one of the secrets of the last Ethiopian Court, which sank into oblivion with the overthrow of the "Emperor of Emperors" Haile Selassie I, was announced in the locally published journal, Security, the organ of the Ministry of National Security. After the September 1974 revolution swept away the rotten feudal-monarchical regime, an investigation of the criminal activities of the ex-emperor was begun. Among his confiscated property were several small suitcases which, despite all efforts, were impossible to open. Investigators pointed out that the arrested [King] was for some reason particularly concerned about the fate of the ring which he always wore on the ring-finger of his left hand. With incomprehensible insistence, at first, the overthrown ruler demanded that this jewelry be returned to him. The ring was examined and unexpectedly turned up a cleverly hidden key which exactly fit the locks of the mysterious suitcases.

The enclosed documents gave undeniably evidence to the fact that the "chosen of God" shamelessly pocketed the millions which he robbed from the Ethiopian people and deposited them in Swiss banks not only in his name, but in accounts belonging to members of his family.

The government of revolutionary Ethiopia has repeatedly demanded the return of these deposits, rightly belonging to the Ethiopian people, from Western countries, but its lawful claims have not yet been satisfied. (24 Aug 80, p. 5)

American Support for Somali Aggression

(Text) The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs came out with a statement emphasizing the fact that the United States having concluded an agreement with Somalia for the use of the Port of Berbera as an American naval and air base, openly assumed the responsibility for supporting the expansionist policy of the Somali ruling circles.

According to the document, this deal followed the collapse of Somali aggression against Ethiopia in June of this year and after the constructive recommendations made the other day in Lagos by the Committee of the Organization of African Unity for the Settlement of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict. It must be viewed as a challenge to the inter-African organization by Somalia and the United States. The representative of the Ethiopian Defense Ministry noted that the United States is actively enhancing the expansion of conflict in the region by consciously increasing the tension in the Horn by expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean and encouraging the Somali military. (25 Aug 80, p. 5)

Denial of Somali Accusations of Aggression

(Text) The Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today denied in a most resolute manner the fabrications of Somali propaganda about alleged incursions of Ethiopian forces into Somalia.

A special statement distributed here by the Ministry of Defense indicates that the allegations of the Somali Ministry of Defense regarding the incursions spread about by Mogadishu have no justification and are completely fabricated. Their purpose is to confuse world public opinion regarding the real aggressor. These fabrications are also directed at justifying Somalia's unending provocation against Ethiopia and the creation of American bases on Somali territory. (29 Aug 80, p. 5)

Reaction to US-Somali Base Agreement

(Summary) The deal between the United States and Somalia to set up American military bases on Somali territory is encouraging Mogadishu to step up its aggressive actions and to put into practice its expansionist policy. It thereby presents a direct threat to the freedom, unity, and very existence of Ethiopia. The US Government, by replenishing Somalia's military arsenal with new hardware, has incited it to aggression in the Ogaden and elsewhere, which is a repeat of the events of 1977. These statements were made after an extraordinary session of Ethiopia's Council of Ministers. (1 Sep 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #184, 19 Sep 80, p. J1)

Arrival of Ethiopian Foreign Minister

(Summary) On 10 September, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, the Foreign Minister of Socialist Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow where he was met at the airport by A. A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, and by other officials. (11 Sep 80, p. 4)

UNESCO Award

(Summary) UNESCO has presented Ethiopia with an award for that nation's success in eradicating illiteracy. Accepting the award on behalf of Ethiopia was Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, who stated that widespread literacy was a prerequisite for making progress along the Socialist path that the nation had chosen. (11 Sep 80, p. 1)

Gromyko Meets with Ethiopian Foreign Minister

(Summary) A. A. Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Foreign Minister of the USSR, met on 11 September with the Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. In the course of their meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, there was an exchange of views on questions regarding the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation and several pressing international problems. These included the situation on the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean region where there has been a rise in activity by aggressive forces that threatens the stability and peace of the region. Also touched on were questions relating to the work of the forthcoming 25th Session of the UN General Assembly. (12 Sep 80, p. 4)

Greetings from Brezhnev and Kosygin

(Summary) L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the USSR, and A. Kosygin, Prime Minister, wished Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, their heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of socialist Ethiopia's national holiday--Revolution Day. They also commended the Ethiopian people's determination to build their nation on a socialist basis, and hoped that the Ethiopian leadership would be successful in rallying the working masses to support the efforts aimed at forming a new party and the radical social and economic transformations that it would entail. (12 Sep 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #181, 16 Sep 80, p. J2)

Soviet Commemoration of Holiday

(Summary) Representatives of the Soviet public met in Moscow on 11 September to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia. The speeches stressed that Ethiopia's efforts aimed at building a new society of a socialist character and its initiatives designed to make the Horn of Africa a region of peace and stability are fully supported by the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. (12 Sep 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #184, 19 Sep 80, p. J2)

Soviet Examines Changes in Economy

[The Pravda correspondent A. Serbin reviewed the transformation of the Ethiopian economic structure in a very lengthy article. He concentrated on the changes that have occurred since the revolution in 1974, and describes in particular how the system of awarding the honorary title of "starred worker" to outstanding workers has helped increase output. (12 Sep 80, p. 4 and translated in summary by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #184, 19 Sep 80, p. J2)]

Moscow Press Conference

(Summary) On 12 September, the Foreign Minister of Socialist Ethiopia, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, held a press conference in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists. He told reporters that the social and economic transformation of Ethiopia was made possible by aid extended by the Socialist countries. In response to another question, he stated that, despite malicious foreign intervention, Ethiopia was intent on seeking a peaceful and cooperative relationship with its neighbors. (13 Sep 80, p. 4)

Revolution Day Celebrated

(Summary) On 12 September, Nesibu Taye, Socialist Ethiopia's Ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception to mark the national holiday of his country--Revolution Day. The reception was attended by a number of Soviet officials and also present was Ethiopia's Foreign Minister, Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. (13 Sep 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #185, 22 Sep 80, p. J1)

Statement by Mengistu Haile Mariam

(Summary) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, declared at a press conference in Addis Ababa that Ethiopia would firmly and consistently struggle for the ideals of equality, justice, and social progress. He emphasized that this struggle was made possible in the past as well as into the future by the strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union, the Socialist community, and all progressive forces, including the workers in the capitalist nations. The revolution in Ethiopia, he added, was of a class nature and its goal is to put power in the hands of the working people. A new party spurred on by the ideology of the working classes will grapple with the most pressing problem of consolidating the revolution. (20 Sep 80, p. 1) [Mengistu delivered a speech earlier on Revolution Day very similar in theme to remarks made at this press conference. (13 Sep 80, p. 1)]

Gabon

Soviet-Gabonese Cooperation Agreement

(Text) A ceremony took place here on the occasion of the signing of documents on bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Gabon. The agreement on economic cooperation, the trade agreement, and the cultural and scientific-technical cooperation agreements provide the legal basis for future multilateral ties between the two governments.

In conjunction with the Soviet-Gabonese agreements, concluded during a 5-day period, both sides expressed their readiness to expand cultural exchanges. Regular scholarships are to be provided for Gabonese young men and women to study in Soviet universities, and Soviet instructors will be sent to Gabon. Provisions were also made for the exchange of scientific information in various fields. (24 Aug 80, p. 4)

Ghana

Views of Ghana

[Three photos taken by a Tass photographer, depicting mass dance activities in Independence Square, native jewelry and dress, and agricultural workers, were accompanied by a commentary. Most significant was the mention that a dance troupe from Ghana recently toured the USSR to rave reviews. (15 Sep 80, p. 6)]

Guinea

Toure's Speech on Jerusalem

(Text) In a speech before party activists in the capital, Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Guinea People's Republic, stated that Guinea condemned the decision of the Israeli Knesset pronouncing Jerusalem the capital of the Israeli State. (29 Aug 80, p. 5)

Mano River Union

(Text) The Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea became the third state to join the Mano River Union. This decision was made at the end of the extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of this West African regional organization held in Monrovia. (19 Sep 80, p. 1)

Guinea-Bissau

Educational Seminars

(Summary) Almost 2,000 teachers in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau are attending seminars focusing on the problems of education. The seminars should raise the level of preparation of pedagogical cadre and make it possible to strengthen the interaction between the schools of the country with contemporary problems. (5 Sep 80, p. 1)

Liberia

American Interference in Internal Affairs

(Summary) The American Ambassador to Liberia, James Yoker(?) has advised the Liberian leaders to make changes in their regime in order "to gain the support of the United States in satisfying the needs of the Liberian people." This is crude and uncereemonious interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state of Liberia. Put simply, this strange phrase means that American aid will be withheld if the "advice" is not heeded. This is a typical example of Washington's African policy that is touted as being "new" but which has not lost any of its impudence. (1 Sep 80, p. 5)

Madagascar

Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission

(Summary) The first session of the Soviet-Malagasy Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation and Trade was held in Moscow 19-21 August. The Democratic Republic of Madagascar Delegation was headed by Foreign Minister C. B. Richard. A protocol on cooperation in constructing highways in Madagascar and other documents were signed. (22 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #173, 4 Sep 80, p. J1)

Soviet Delegation Returns

(Text) The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) headed by V. F. Konnov, Member of the CPSU Central Auditing (Inspection) Commission and Chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [the largest and most important of the 15 republics that make up the USSR] People's Central Committee, has returned to Moscow after taking part in the Ninth Congress of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence. (22 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #173, 4 Sep 80, p. J1)

Ratsiraka Meeting with Kuznetsov

(Text) On 22 August, a meeting was held in the Kremlin between Candidate Member of the Soviet Politburo and First Deputy Secretary of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, V. V. Kuznetsov, and President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Ratsiraka, visiting the Soviet Union for a short rest.

V. V. Kuznetsov conveyed to the Malagasy President greetings and best wishes from the General Secretary of the USSR Communist Party and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L. I. Brezhnev.

In the course of the conversation, held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed over the successful development of multilateral USSR-Malagasy cooperation on the basis of the understanding reached during negotiations held between L. I. Brezhnev and D. Ratsiraka when the latter made an official visit to the Soviet Union in 1978.

The talks reasserted the similarity of both countries positions on the basic issues of the contemporary international situation.

D. Ratsiraka expressed his gratitude for the hospitality he received in the USSR, and asked that his heartfelt greetings and best wishes be conveyed to L. I. Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders. (23 Aug 80, p. 4)

Ratsiraka's Departure

(Text) President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and General Secretary of the Vanguard Party of the Malagasy Revolution, D. Ratsiraka, in the USSR for a short rest at the invitation of the Soviet Central Committee, left the Soviet Union on 23 August. (24 Aug 80, p. 4)

Legislators Visit the USSR

(Text) Visiting legislators led by R. Dzhibulya, speaker of the Madagascan Assembly, were given a warm welcome at their arrival in the USSR. The speaker declared at the delegations reception that this first parliamentarians' visit would open up new possibilities for developing mutual cooperation. (31 Aug 80, p. 4)

Mauritania

Mauritanians Released

(Text) The Polisario Front, leading the struggle to make the Western Sahara free, released 125 Mauritanian prisoners of war and handed them over to Mauritanian authorities. This was the third such exchange since the signing of a peace agreement in August of last year between the Polisario and Mauritania. By the terms of this accord, Nouakchott relinquished all claims to the southern part of the Western Sahara and declared itself a neutral country in the dispute. The

Mauritanian side has also released Western Saharan inhabitants who were imprisoned. (9 Sep 80, p. 5)

Mauritius

Parliamentarians Visit to the USSR

(Excerpt) A. P. Shitikon, Chairman of the Union Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said, "We are happy to greet the Mauritian parliamentarians on Soviet soil. We hope that this visit will serve to strengthen friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries, and the cause of peace and progress."

The head of the Mauritian delegation expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to become acquainted with the life of the Soviet people. (23 Aug 80, p. 4)

Mauritian Delegation Visits Armenia

(Text) A delegation of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius visiting Armenia under the leadership of Speaker R. Jivulall was received today by the Presidium of the Armenian Supreme Soviet.

The guests went sightseeing in Yerevan and toured the Sevan hydroelectric station.

The Presidium of the Armenian Supreme Soviet held a dinner in honor of the delegation. (26 Aug 80, p. 4)

USSR Supreme Soviet Greet's Mauritian Delegation

(Text) On 26 August the delegation of the Mauritian Legislative Assembly headed by R. Jivulall returned to Moscow from a tour of the country.

A meeting took place between the representatives of the Supreme Soviet, representatives and members of the permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and members of the delegation. The guests were acquainted with the structure and activity of the highest organ of governmental authority in the USSR. (27 Aug 80, p. 4)

Legislators Visit Moscow

(Summary) On 27 August N. V. Kuznetsov, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Mauritian Legislative Assembly headed by its speaker R. Dzhiulall (Jivulall). Kuznetsov pointed out that relations between the Soviet Union and Mauritius are developing in many spheres and that the Mauritian parliamentarians first visit will serve to strengthen the friendship and trust between the two nations. The talks took

place in a friendly atmosphere. (28 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #178, 11 Sep 80, p. J3)

Mozambique

Mozambique's Ambassador Received in the Kremlin.

(Text) On 27 August, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Ipolitu Pereira Zozimu Patriciu, submitted his credentials in the Kremlin to Member of the Central Committee of the Politburo of the USSR Communist Party and First Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, V. V. Kuznetsov.

Diplomatic coworkers at the embassy accompanied the ambassador.

After the presentation of credentials and an exchange of speeches between V. V. Kuznetsov and I. Patriciu, a warm, friendly conversation took place. Taking part were the Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, M. P. Georgadze, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A. G. Kovalev. (28 Aug 80, p. 4)

Drafting of Economic Plan

(Text) The basic directions of the future economic development plan were the subject of an enlarged Council of Ministers meeting in the People's Republic of Mozambique chaired by President S. Machel. One of the objectives of the upcoming plan is a rise in the standard of living for the nation's population. (6 Sep 80, p. 1)

Wage Controls

(Text) The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique issued a decree providing for the regulating of workers' wages. This is the first time in the history of Mozambique that the areas of work and wages have been brought under scientific and judicial control. (16 Sep 80, p. 1)

Namibia

UN Support for Namibian Independence

(Text) The Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Namibian People is widely observed in the international community. A solemn session of the UN Council on Namibia took place in New York, and the participants indicated the necessity of reaching a just solution to the Namibian problem in the shortest possible time.

The community of nations bears the judicial and moral responsibility for defending the interests of the Namibian people, for guaranteeing them the

possibility of freely achieving their right to self-determination and independence. This was stated in a message by UN General Secretary K. Waldheim which was read at the session.

The Permanent Soviet Representative at the UN, O. A. Troyanovskii, stated in a speech given in the name of the Socialist countries that the widespread political, economic and military support of a number of Western governments and NATO members is a shield behind which the racist Republic of South Africa (RSA), holding Namibia as a colony, is hiding.

He said that the fortification of RSA's military potential is causing special alarm.

O. A. Troyanovskii emphasized that the Socialist countries feel there is no argument regarding the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence on the basis of unity and territorial integrity. They favor the adoption of effective measures directed at a hasty termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia, the transfer of full authority to the genuine and only legal government of the Namibian people, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). (24 Aug 80, p. 1)

OAU Expresses Solidarity with Namibia

(Text) The Organization of African Unity (OAU) asserted its support of the just armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of its only legal representative - the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

In a statement, disseminated here [Addis Ababa] on the occasion of the Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Namibian People, it was emphasized that the racists are no longer in a position to stop the victorious movement of the people for freedom and justice.

The OAU summoned its members to expand material, financial, and diplomatic support to SWAPO and pointed out that the Port of Walvis Bay, annexed by the Republic of South Africa, is an inalienable part of Namibia. (27 Aug 80, p. 5)

Namibia Liberation Supported by French Communists and Soviet Delegation

(Text) Namibia's occupation by the RSA racists is not only an impermissible manifestation of colonialism and racism; it is a direct violation of UN resolutions and decisions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) which support Namibia's rights of independence and territorial integrity. This was declared at the International Conference of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and stated in a speech by Politburo Member of the French Communist Party (PCF) and Secretary of the Central Committee of the PCF, Maxim Gremetz.

M. Gremetz emphasized that the PCF expresses solidarity and full support for the struggle of the Namibian people to gain freedom and independence. He continued: "We, the French Communists, are doing everything possible to grant

Namibia real independence and to insure the complete observance of the UN and OAU resolutions, especially those recognizing SWAPO as the only legal representative of the Namibian people.

The head of the USSR delegation, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries and Director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, A. A. Gromyko, stated: "The Soviet people staunchly support the just cause of liberating the peoples of Africa from colonial and racist repression, and extirpating the last vestiges of colonialism from the world. We call on the community of all countries to strengthen its solidarity with SWAPO, and to offer comprehensive moral and material support for the struggle against the harsh and insidious enemy of all mankind: colonialism, racism, and apartheid, the bearer of which is South Africa." (13 Sep 80, p. 5)

Nigeria

Life in Nigeria

(Summary) The leaders of Nigeria are expending enormous resources to develop national industry and agriculture. Big and small enterprises are being constructed everywhere and the jungle is giving way to the farmer. In this development drive, the Socialist countries have contributed their efforts. [Photos depicting the national theatre in Lagos and an oil refinery worker highlight this article.] (31 Aug 80, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa

UN Sanctions

(Text) The UN Committee on Decolonization recommended that the UN Security Council examine the question of adopting universal and compulsory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in order to compel it to carry out the UN Namibia resolutions. (23 Aug 80, p. 1).

UN Commission on Human Rights Condemnation

(Excerpt) The racist Republic of South Africa is constantly waging an undeclared war against sovereign and independent Angola. This is the conclusion of a special group of experts from the UN Commission on Human Rights, according to a press conference announcement by the leader of the Commission, Keba Mbai, from Senegal. (25 Aug 80, p. 5)

Adolescent Prisoners

(Text) The UN Committee on Human Rights published a report stating that children between the ages of 8 and 10 have been held in one of South Africa's political prisons for 2 years. (27 Aug 80, p. 4)

South Africa Condemned in Editorial

(Excerpt) Pretoria's main goal is to prevent the creation of a completely independent, democratic Namibia led by SWAPO. Similar operations have been attempted by the colonists many times in Africa. Suffice it to recall that Rhodesian racists operated by the same scenario, but this did not prevent the victory of the Zimbabwe patriots.

All-round support to the fighters for Namibian freedom is increasing. Independent Africa is more resolutely demanding effective measures to stop the criminal activities of the South African racists. However, the numerous concrete proposals submitted to the UN for sanctions against the Pretoria regime remain only on paper because of the position of imperialist powers supporting the RSA. Imperialist monopolies are interested in preserving the South African bastion of reaction and colonialism. Signed, Valentin Korovikov (6 Sep 80, p. 5)

Apartheid Violations

(Text) Nearly 850 black Africans were arrested during the nights of 6 and 7 September in Johannesburg. They were illegally present in a "white" section of the city where, according to the racist laws, only Europeans were able to live. (8 Sep 80, p. 1)

Demonstrations Against Educational System

(Text) There were mass protests against the unequal system of education in the Republic of South Africa by black Africans in the city of Kimberly. Nearly 1,500 people participated and were suppressed by the police who arrested 19 people. (10 Sep 80, p. 1)

Soviets Condemn Rightist Groups in RSA

(Excerpt) The following is extracted from an editorial by Mikhail Zenovich on terrorism in South Africa by extreme rightist groups: "According to the testimony of the newspaper Rand Daily Mail, the (South African) authorities are well aware of the size of the (ultra-rightist) groups; the places and times that their meetings are held; and their plans which are, more often than not, concocted by the secret police. Moreover, the pulling together of "secret" terrorist groups under the slogans, "Salvation of the RSA from Liberalism and Communism" is taking place under the aegis of the Fascist society Broederbond which unites the apex of the apartheid regime. All the threads of fascist terror, according to the journal, Afrique-Asie, are stretched to the headquarters of Broederbonds, located in the center of Johannesburg. "The Broederbond is well-known through its contacts with extremists of all sorts: from the Hitlerites to the American Ku Klux Klan. This organization has, in its time, played an important role in affirming the Nationalist Party's position in power and has promoted the transformation of the RSA into a military-police state founded on racist hatred. "The use of fascist methods in the RSA reveals all the more clearly the real nature of the Pretoria regime." (14 Sep 80, p. 5)

US Support for South African Atomic Weapons

(Text) In the struggle against the national liberation movement on the African continent, the forces of imperialism are relying especially on the South African racists. Getting around the UN sanctions, the Western powers are continuing to equip the RSA Army. Lately, more and more factors seem to show that this country is about to set off on the production of nuclear weapons.

This is being done with both secret or overt support by imperialist countries. Thus, in October 1977, the Senate Commission on Foreign Affairs of the US Congress held a closed session for the purpose of analyzing materials and photographs picked up by American reconnaissance satellites. The documents proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the RSA is carrying out intensive preparations for nuclear weapons testing. However, this was hardly a surprise for the congressmen. It is no secret that the South Africans set up their atomic industry with the help of the United States and other Western countries. (18 Sep 80, p. 4).

Senegal

Student's Round Table for Disarmament

(Summary) The Third International Students' Round Table for Disarmament met from 10-11 September in the National Chamber in Geneva. Participating were students from the USSR, United States, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Finland, India, Senegal, and other countries. (13 Sep 80, p. 1)

Sierra Leone

Pravda Correspondent Visits Sierra Leone

(Summary) Pravda Special Correspondent, F. Tarasov, presents his impressions of Freetown after a visit to Sierra Leone in September 1980. Mention is made of Soviet assistance to the Sierra Leone Fishing Corporation and a joint Soviet-Sierra Leone maritime school. (14 Sept 80, p. 4)

Tanzania

Visit by Soviet Party Delegation

(Text) On 21 August a Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) delegation headed by V. N. Golubev, a Member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, left for Tanzania at the invitation of the Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

The delegation will also visit Zambia at the invitation of the United National Independence Party Central Committee. (22 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #169, 28 Aug 80, p. J2)

Soviet Party Delegation Visits Tanzania

(Text) A USSR Communist Party (CPSU) delegation headed by Member of the CPSU Inspection (Auditing) Committee, V. N. Golubev, arrived in the Tanzanian capital at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party (Ch Ch M)

In the process of the visit, the delegation is exchanging its experience in party work, discussing issues of the further development of cooperation between the two parties, and becoming acquainted with the work of Ch Ch M party organizations in the localities. It will also visit Tanzanian industrial enterprises and collective villages. (23 Aug 80, p. 4)

Reception for Visiting Soviet Party Delegation

(Text) A reception was held here in honor of the Soviet Communist Party delegation headed by Member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Inspection Committee, V. N. Golubev, visiting Tanzania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party (Ch Ch M).

In a speech greeting the delegation, Member of the Ch Ch M Central Committee and Minister of Information and Broadcasting, I. Sepetu, favored the strengthening of fraternal ties and further development of cooperation between the two parties. I. Sepetu gave a high appraisal of the achievements of the USSR in various areas. He said that the Ch Ch M is tightly adhering to a course of building a society in Tanzania based on equality and freedom from exploitation.

The Tanzanian representative noted the principled position of the USSR in assisting liberation movements in southern Africa and the Soviet Union's significant contribution to liberation of the continent. (24 Aug 80, p. 4)

Soviet Party Delegation's Visit

(Summary) J. Nyerere, Chairman of the Revolutionary Party and President of Tanzania, received a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) headed by N. N. Golubev, Member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, which is here on a visit at the invitation of the Tanzanian party. These two parties also signed a plan for interparty ties. (31 Aug 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #176, 9 Sep 80, p. J1)

Togo

Togolese Students Depart for the USSR

(Text) A group of 60 Togolese young men and women departed for studies in the USSR. At the present time, more than 300 specialists with Soviet diplomas are employed in various sectors of Togo's economy. About 600 Togolese are pursuing their studies in the USSR. (26 Aug 80, p. 1)

Uganda

New Chairman of Front for National Liberation

(Text) The National Consultative Council of the Front for National Liberation of Uganda met today to select a new chairman. Ugandan radio reported that Francis Butagira was the man selected. (19 Sep 80, p. 5)

Zambia

[See departure of Soviet delegation to Tanzania in 22 Aug 80.]

Soviet Party Delegation's Visit

(Text) A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) headed by V. N. Golubev, Member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, has arrived in Zambia at the invitation of the United National Independence Party (UNIP).

The CPSU delegation will familiarize itself with UNIP's activity in the sphere of economic, cultural, and party building. (4 Sep 80, p. 4 and translated by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #180, 15 Sep 80, p. J2)

Visit by Soviet Party Delegation

(Summary) M. Chona, Secretary General of the United National Independence Party (UNIP), has received a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) headed by N. N. Golubev, Member of the CPSU Central Auditing (Inspection) Commission, which is in Zambia at the invitation of the UNIP Central Committee. (9 Sep 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #183, 18 Sep 80, p. J3)

CPSU Delegation Returns

(Summary) The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) to Zambia for an exchange of party experiences has returned to Moscow. The delegation also visited Tanzania. (11 Sep 80, p. 4)

Indian Support for Peoples of Southern Africa

(Text) Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, during a visit with Zambia's President K. Kaunda, declared that her country gave wholehearted support to the people of southern Africa in their struggle against colonialism, apartheid, and racial discrimination. (15 Sep 80, p. 1)

Nkomo Speech

(Text) Zimbabwe's Minister of Internal Affairs, J. Nkomo, called for a strengthening of national unity and progress in the young state. In a speech given during his inspection tour of the country's interior regions, he emphasized the government's resolve to put an end to the illegal activity of armed groups which refuse to recognize the results of the political settlement. (24 Aug 80, p. 4).

Nkomo Newspaper Interview

(Text) Zimbabwe's Minister of Internal Affairs, Joshua Nkomo, stated in an interview with the West German Newspaper, Wahrheit, that the Zimbabwean Government considers the restoration and strengthening of the national economy an urgent task.

The solution to this problem, he said, is directly connected with the implementation of social measures in the interests of all the Zimbabwean people. The population of the country, about 10 million according to the estimate, is still experiencing food shortages. It is also necessary to find a fundamental solution to the problem of employment. In spite of the difficulties, the government is concerned about repatriating those who were persecuted by the colonists and forced to leave the country. (25 Aug 80, p. 4)

Secret Archives of Ian Smith Discovered

(Text) The archives of the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Ian Smith, were secretly transferred to a Latin American republic last year aboard a military plane without a wing marking, according to the Johannesburg newspaper, Sunday Times. These archives contain so much confidential documentation relating to the period of the white minority regime that South African diplomatic circles consider them "political dynamite."

The Sunday Times writes that "super-secret details" about economic sanctions enacted against the Ian Smith regime after its seizure of power in 1965 are of special interest. The newspaper feels that if these "details" were published, they would give many governments an uneasy time. It should be made clear that, although they verbally condemned the racist regime, the Western governments secretly supported it.

The Sunday Times reports that the archival documents contain "the secret story of 14 years of negotiations between Ian Smith and successive British Governments." (26 Aug 80, p. 5)

Zimbabwean Flag Flown at the UN

(Text) The ceremonial raising of the flag of the Republic of Zimbabwe, unanimously accepted into the international community, took place at the UN Headquarters. The flag, red, green, and yellow fields with a red star, became the 153d national flag flown in front of the UN building. (28 Aug 80, p. 1)

Action to End Discrimination in Hospitals

(Text) The government of Zimbabwe approved measures designed to liquidate discrimination in hospitals after action was taken by representatives of the patriotic forces in the nation's parliament. (19 Sep 80, p. 1)

Ties with South Africa Severed

(Text) The Republic of Zimbabwe severed diplomatic ties with the Republic of South Africa (RSA). According to a government declaration, Zimbabwean diplomats in the RSA were recalled from that racist state. Pretoria also intends to have its representative to Zimbabwe return home. (5 Sep 80, p. 5)